Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 24 of Vol. V.] THURSDAY, January 9, 1794. [Whole No. 482.]

Juſt Imported,

From LONDON, *DUBLIN and* GLASGOW,
And now opening for ſale, by
MATHEW CAREY,
At No. 118, *Market ſtreet*,
A Large and Valuable
COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Regiſter for 1792
European Magazine for the firſt ſix months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
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Prieſtly on matter and ſpirit
on chriſtianity
Diſney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
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Varieof Pruſſia's works
Calm obſerver—by Mackintoſh
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Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, ſuperbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural hiſtory
Saugnier and Briſſon's voyage
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Taſſo's Jeruſalem delivered
Smellie's tranſlation of Buffon
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Preſent ſtate of Nova-Scotia
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Preſton on maſonry
Lavater on phyſiognomy, abridged
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Necker on executive power
Kiſſes of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
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Dowman's infancy
Adair's hiſtory of American Indians
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Grozier's deſcription of China
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Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's ſketches of the hiſtory of man
Liberal opinions, or the hiſtory of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouſe dictionary
Reveries of ſolitude
Smith's theory of moral ſentiments
Stackhouſe's hiſtory of the bible
Watſon's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diſeaſes
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Ruſſia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's hiſtory of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of phyſic
Cleghorn's diſeaſes of Minorca
Innes on the muſcles
Pott's works
Fourcray's chemiſtry
Armſtrong on diſeaſes of children
Quincy's diſpenſatory
Edinburgh diſpenſatory
Lewis's diſpenſatory
Ryan on the aſthma
Robertſon's treatiſe on fevers
Lees botany,
Leake on the viſcera
Leake on diſeaſes of women
Nicholſon's chemiſtry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digeſtion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diſeaſes of heat
Monro on diſeaſes of armies
Haller's phyſiology
Spalanzane's diſſertations
London practice of phyſic
Bell's ſurgery
Chaptal's chemiſtry.

E. OSWALD,

No. 156, Market-Street, South,

AT the requeſt of a number of friends, propoſes publiſhing The INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER, twice a week, viz. Wedneſdays and Saturdays—to commence in January next, if ſufficient encouragement offers

It will be publiſhed on Paper and Types equal to its preſent appearance. The ſubſcription 3½ dollars per ann.

Advertiſements not exceeding a ſquare, will be inſerted 4 times for 1 dollar—every continuance one fifth of a dollar. Thoſe exceeding a ſquare, in the ſame proportion.

CASTELLI,

Italian Stay and Habit-Maker,

ENCOURAGED by ſeveral Ladies of Philadelphia, now in New-York, has removed from thence to this city, in Cooper's Court, No. 35 north ſide of Mulbery ſtreet, between Front and Second; where all kinds of Stays are made—as Italian ſhape, French corſet, Engliſh, Silk turn, Riding, Suckling ſtays, &c. Alſo, Ladies Habits, Surtouts, Gowns, and all kinds of dreſſes for balls, completed in the neweſt and moſt elegant faſhion.

Any ladies in New-York and Charleſton, who may wiſh to employ him, and will be pleaſed to ſend their meaſures ſhall have their work finiſhed with the utmoſt neatneſs and diſpatch.

N. B. Said Caſtelli has an aſſortment of ready made ſtays to ſell.

Jan. 7. 3t.

Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the ſixteenth inſtant, to the Stockholders or their repreſentatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each ſhare, being the dividend declared for the laſt ſix months.

By Order,
JOHN KEAN,
3w Caſhier.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

NOTICE.

BEING deſirous of cloſing various commercial concerns, and that all powers heretofore granted relative to the ſame ſhould be revoked, and public notice of it given, to prevent any poſſible miſtake; I, the ſubſcriber, do hereby make known to all whom it may concern, that all powers and letters of attorney, of every nature and extent, granted by me to any perſon or perſons, prior to the 1ſt day of July laſt, to act for me or in my name in AMERICA, are revoked and made void.

JAMES GREENLEAF.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1794. d1w

NORRIS-COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts ſtated or collected, employers ſuited with domeſtics, houſe rooms, boarding and lodging rented, let or procured—ſoldier's, mariner's, or militia men's pay, lands and claims on the public; ſhares in the banks, in the canals, and the turnpike road; certificates granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies; notes of hand, bills, bonds and morgages, with or without depoſits—Bought, ſold, or negociated at No. 8, in ſouth Sixth ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet by FRANCIS WHITE,
Who tranſacts buſineſs in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by perſonal application.

December 11. d

☞ *Gentlemen, in poſſeſſion of Subſcription papers for this Gazette, are requeſted to tranſmit them to the Editor's Office.*

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

The ſubſequent lines were written by a youth, who unfortunately poſſeſſed an *amorous* affection for a young lady, with whom he had no *perſonal* aequaintance. Should you find a vacancy, oblige me by inſerting it in your paper. It is not for the elegance of the compoſition, but for its ſingularity that I wiſh it publiſhed, for the amuſement of your readers.

HUDIBRAS, jun.

To the AMIABLE MISS ———,

[*Amator eſt pejor Stulto.*]

LONG! fair Maria, have I ſought to pleaſe you,
Yet vainly ſought, I frankly do confeſs,
But leaſt perchance ſome ſuch odd phrenzy ſeize you,
O deign to read an ardent youth's addreſs:

And, deareſt girl, believe each line I write you,
Flows from my heart, like the moſt limpid ſtream;
For though I court you in a manner quite new,
Think not my ſufferings a fancied dream!

Long I have lov'd unknown, and long have languiſh'd,
Long have I wiſh'd, and hop'd, and ſigh'd in vain,
Then let not one with ſuch afflictions anguiſh'd,
Be ridicul'd for telling you his pain!

I bluſh to own how I have paſt my hours,
By baſhfulneſs in ſecret pin'd alone,
But now ſo urg'd by love's moſt potent powers,
I make each foible of my paſſion known.

Methinks 'twas firſt, ſome ſeveral years ago, I
Beheld you walking in the ſtreet—O pain!
I ſaw, I lov'd, ah, faireſt girl! and know, I
Could ne'er learn more of you, than your ſweet name.

Oft have I ſtood, and gaz'd to ſee you walking;
When every ſtep your lovely form diſplay'd;
Oft, loſt in tranſport, have I heard you talking,
When round your lips a thouſand cupids play'd!

Your countenance the mirror of your heart is,
In which I ſee the virtues of your mind;
To thoſe your beauty but your ſmalleſt part is;
But to prove faultleſs, ſhew me you are kind.

Smile then propitious—tell me that you love me,
And all my life I'll live to give you joy;
Or, can you, cruel! ſay you ſoar above me,
And call me novice, ſimpleton or boy;

Yet pity, pardon me, moſt lovely creature,
If my uncouth addreſs you diſapprove,
For though my *muſe* is *lame* I ſtill will beat her,
'Till ſhe ſo *hobble* as to gain you love.

She, ah, poor ſlut! whoſe tender limbs are brittle,
Anxious, to pleaſe you leapt ot once too high,
Which hurt her much and makes her *limp* a little,
Yet caſt on her a favorable eye.

Her fate is hard, yet harder far is mine though
She may *improve* but I muſt e'er decay,
For if you hate me I am left to pine, O!
With nought to comfort me but dire diſmay.

Then let no ſapling in his tinſel'd cleaths dreſt,
Whoſe head in inward as in outward part
Reſembles moſt an huge big empty crows neſt,
Make an impreſſion on your tender heart.

Nor the vain fool whoſe only boaſt of wealth is,
Whoſe *ſenſe* and *virtue* ſparkling gold make ſhine;
Nor ſmiling ſycophants, whoſe view your pelf is,
Though either kneeling, ſwear their heart is thine.

But deign, O deign, in thy fair breaſt to kindle
A flame for me whoſe object ne'er was pelf,
And let me not to worſe than nothing dwindle
Who e'er muſt love thee better than myſelf.

January 7, 1794.

Philadelphia, 3d January, 1794

SIR,

I have the honour to encloſe herewith, an account of the quantity of flour ſhipped for exportation at this port in the laſt ſix months of the laſt year, and have added thereto the number of barrels ſhipped in the ſix months preceding, (returns whereof had been made) thereby placing in one view the whole number of barrels exported in the year 1793.

With very great reſpect,
I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient and
Humble ſervant,
JAMES READ.

His Excellency Thomas Mifflin,
Governor of Pennſylvania.

Account of the Flour ſhipped for exportation at the port of Philadelphia in the laſt 6 months of the year 1793.

	Flour.	Middlings.	
Shipped in July	40825	377	
Auguſt	32116	1532	
September	31686	120	
October	3144		
November	6031		
December	38274	168	
Amount	161276	2197	barrels.
Amount ſhipped in the ſix months preceding the above, as per returns heretofore made	255345	3257	
Whole amount ſhipped in 1793	416621	5454	barrels.

Philadelphia, 3d January 1794.
JAMES READ, Inſpector.
His Excellency Gov. Mifflin.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.

Affairs between Pruſſia and Poland, with regard to the Provinces which her court has taken poſſeſſion of, ſeem to become more and more embroiled, and to come to a ſerious criſis. Since the laſt poſt day, ſeveral regiments in Pruſſia and Sileſia, and likwiſe two battalions of grenadiers in garriſon here, have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march at a moment's notice. This day or to-morrow his majeſty will take his departure for South Pruſſia, through Frankfort on the Mayne, Erfurt, Leipzic, and Frankfort on the Oder; after which his majeſty will return to this capital.

Laſt Tueſday an eſtaffette arrived from the royal head quarters at Burweiler, near Landau, brought by a meſſenger and dated September 19th, to order the proper relays at the poſt-office of Saxony, and in the empire. On the ſame day the regiments of infantry in this capital, and the regiments of the prince royal at Potſdam, received orders to prepare their field equipage, and to put themſelves inſtantly in readineſs to march forthwith. Some officers have been ſent to other regiments, eſpecially to the Pruſſian cavalry; and the whole force ordered for actual ſervice conſiſts of 30 battalions of infantry, and 70 ſquadrons of cavalry. The return of a courier from

Peterſburg will determine their ultimate deſtination, which is for Poland, unleſs affairs change in that country.

The king's retinue is very ſmall, and conſiſts only of a ſecretary and a few officers of rank. The royal equipage and ſaddle horſes have already left Berlin.

The workmen are buſy day and night to prepare the field equipage.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 3.

The Dutch army to the amount of 15,000 men, arrived here in three columns, with the Prince of Orange at their head, yeſterday the 2d inſt. and encamped on the heights beyond the gate of Anderli height. It is impoſſible to conceive any thing more diſinclined to the cauſe in which they are engaged than theſe troops. Not merely the private ſoldiers, but the officers complain of the ſervice. The privates ſay that they are deſtined to Boutherie, to the ſlaughter-houſe, for it is impoſſible for them to meet the multitudes that the French pour forth for liberty. The officers are tinctured with the ſame ſpirit. They aſcribe their misfortune in their late retreat entirely to the conduct of Gen. Beaulieu, who did not ſupport them and to ſuch a length have they carried their accuſation, that the States General have taken it up, and demanded that Gen. Beaulieu ſhall be tried for his conduct on the occaſion, adding at the ſame time, a ſignificant hint, that unleſs he ſhall be brought to trial, they will not reinforce the army, which they nevertheleſs, *ad interim*, agree to furniſh, nor go one ſtep further in the concert unleſs their requiſition ſhall be complied with.

Laſt night an officer of the regiment of La Tour arrived here, with diſpatches from the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, to the Hereditary Prince of Orange, directing him to march forthwith towards Mons, together with ſome battalions of Auſtrian troops that arrived here laſt night from Louvain. Accordingly, this morning, the 3d, the Dutch camp was raiſed, and are now on their march.

The ſecond attack has been made by the Prince of Saxe Coburg on the entrenched camp of the French at Maubeuge, and with as little ſucceſs as his firſt attempt. He loſt about 180 men, and killed, as we believe, about 300 of the enemy, but without gaining any advantage worth the blood.

Gen. Beaulieu is recalled from his command, and is expected here this day. He is to be tried by a council of war, before which he is to account for his conduct on the occaſion of the flight of the combined armies in Flanders. Hard fate for a veteran!

Jourdan, who ſucceeds Houchard as General of the North, arrived on the 1ſt inſt. in the evening, at the French army, with a reinforcement of 4000 cavalry, of which the republicans were in great want.

LONDON, October 5.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 2.

His majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Colonel, his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, to be Major-General in the army.

General Bournonville and the National Commiſſioners are confined in the fortreſs of Spielberg, near Brinn, in Moravia, to which place the two miniſters, Semonville and Maret, have alſo been conducted.

RIOTS AT BRISTOL.

BY the accounts juſt received from Briſtol, we are informed, that the dreadful riots which raged to ſo alarming a degree laſt week in that city, are now entirely ſubſided. At the ſame time it is much to be regretted, that ſo many individuals have ſuffered in an affair (reſpecting only a few hundred pounds toll) which appears trifling when compared with the importance of the diſſolution of one human being. The accounts which have been reported by various newſpapers, and letters, aſſert, that near twenty perſons have loſt their lives, and about forty wounded (ſome dangerouſly) in theſe melancholy commotions.

From the Goſhen Repoſitory.

MR. WESTCOTT,

I HAVE obſerved in your laſt paper that our chairman hath publiſhed an account of our important and intereſting meeting lately held in this town; which I think was proper and judicious for him to do; and in order to induce the Republican Citizens in the neighboring towns and country, to elect deputies to repreſent them at our next meeting, and give them ſome idea of the buſineſs that will ingroſs their deliberations ſo that men of correſponding ſentiments may be ſent forward. I take the liberty of incloſing to you for publication in your next paper, a ſet of reſolutions which I intend to bring forward at our next meeting, which are as follows, viz.

Whereas, the Preſident of the United States, in his late ſpeech to Congreſs, hath intirely neglected (for reaſons beſt known to himſelf) to mention the long, ſhameful, and daring detention of the forts on our weſtern frontiers, by one of the combined tyrants of Europe,

Therefore reſolved, that proper meaſures ought to be taken to humble the pride of the Britiſh nation, and teach them a ſenſe of their duty by immediately requiring thoſe poſts to be given up as well as reſtitution to be made for their illegal depredations and captures of our veſſels on the high ſeas, or elſe they may expect to feel the weight of our hotteſt diſpleaſure.

And whereas, the important waters of the river Walkill, run through this town, which has communication with the Atlantic Ocean:

Therefore reſolved, that where the ſaid river is navigable, ſuitable armed cutters be built (as ſoon as our exports will admit) for the preſervation of our eel wares, (from which are derived our principal exports and ſtaple produce) and where the river is not navigable, that proper places of defence be built on the ſhores for the purpoſe above-mentioned, and thus agreeably to the Preſident's ſpeech "be placing ourſelves in a condition of compleat defence." And in order to convince the combined deſpots of Europe that we diſapprove of their tyrannical ſyſtem, that we are Revolutioniſts, and avow the principles of Republicans and ſupporters of the Rights of Man and the cauſe of France,

Therefore reſolved, we have a deſire to become the eighty fifth ſection of France, at leaſt as much ſo as is conſiſtent with the alegiance we owe the Republican form only, of the government we live under.

A Montgomery Sans Culottes.

Montgomery, Dec. 20th, 1793.

From the WESTERN STAR.

[Publiſhed at Stockbridge, Maſſachuſetts.]

A Correſpondent wiſhes to inquire the reaſon aſſigned by the Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth for his ſilence on the late impudent Proteſt againſt the proceedings of the Executive of the United States, by Citizen Dannery. The communication of the Citizen's performance, to him, has been made public, not only in this ſtate, but throughout the Union.—Silent contempt of Citizen Dannery's conduct (continues our correſpondent) is not ſufficient—the inſulted dignity of Americans, at this period, when foreigners are boldly attempting to controul the meaſures of our Government, requires ſomething more. Can the Lieutenant Governor poſſibly be influenced by electioneering motives, and, by remaining neuter, promiſe himſelf a general ſupport?—Surely no! this cannot be the influencing principle, with ſuch an object in view. The great majority of the people of this commonwealth are federaliſts and they look for federaliſm in their public ſervants; their attention, it is hoped, will ever be directed towards thoſe who have wiſdom to plan, and firmneſs to execute. In the ſheltered ſituations of life, an equivocal conduct may ſometimes be available in the promotion of an hoped for object—but on that theatre where the public eye can fully ſurvey the actions and the deareſt intereſts of ſociety impel men to ken the motives of thoſe acting under their authority. open integrity, and a decided conduct, are the ſureſt means to obtain the confidence, and rivet the attachment, of a free and enlightened people.

HONORIUS.

From the American Minerva.

To the honorable Legiſlature of the United States,

The PETITION of the antient PARTICIPLE STRICKEN,

Moſt humbly ſheweth,

THAT your petitioner was formerly a ſervant of the Engliſh nation, during a long courſe of time, and in his ſtation demeaned himſelf with ſobriety, and great fidelity. For ſeveral hundred years your petitioner was never accuſed with having *ſtricken* a fellow ſervant or of any crime whatever. But your petitioner, growing old and well *ſtricken* in years, was diſcarded as an infirm, *worn-out* domeſtic, whoſe ugly aſpect diſguſted all good company; and for the many good ſervices rendered the nation, your petitioner had a place aſſigned him by common conſent of the nation, in one corner of a *majeſtic building* which was *new covered and ſhingled* with *Engliſh wood*, in the reign of James I.*. In this venerable place, your petitioner has ever ſince ſpent his time, aſſociating and converſing with a few old friends, who *occaſionally viſit* this *antiquated ſtructure*.—Your petitioner, happy in his retirement, is very unwilling to be ſummoned from his tranquil abode, and again called into ſervice; eſpecially as his place is well ſupplied with a more convenient ſervant, the participle *ſtruck*, who is better acquainted with the modern faſhions and mhnners, and can much better wait upon company than your *old, grey haired* petitioner. Your petitioner therefore humbly prays, that he may no more be called upon to wait upon gentlemen, but that he may be *ſtruck* off the liſt of your honors' domeſtics, and ſuffered to reſt in peace in his venerable manſion.

(Signed,)

STRICKEN.

* *The Bible tranſlated into Engliſh.*

The following is the report of the Select Committee on the Petition of Andrew Frauncis:

The committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, conſiſting of Meſſrs. S. Smith, Giles, Findley, Coſſin, and Dayton, preſented the following to the Houſe, on the 29th ult.

The committee, to whom was referred the memorial of Andrew G. Frauncis, with the accompanying papers, have proceeded to take the ſame into conſideration, and to examine the late Treaſurer, and ſeveral officers and clerks of the preſent department, reſpecting the ſame; and, as the reſult of their inquiries, make the following report:

That about the month of May laſt, the Memorialiſt became poſſeſſed of two warrants, drawn by the late Board of Treaſury; the one for 3,500 dollars, the other for 2,000 dollars: That in conſequence of an eſtimate for appropriations for the year 1789, certified by the Regiſter of the Treaſury, an appropriation of 190,000 dollars was made for paying warrants of the deſcription of thoſe in poſſeſſion of the memorialiſt: That theſe warrants were not, however, particularized in the eſtimate: That payments of ſundry warrants, of the ſame deſcription, were made, purſuant to the appropriation, from Nov. 1789, to Nov. 1790, amounting, in the whole, to 157,630 dollars 94 cents; after which time, only two ſmall warrants, amounting to 183 dollars 33 cents, have been paid; which warrants appeared to the officers of the Treaſury not to have been of doubtful character: That no other warrants of the ſame deſcription were preſented for payment, at the Treaſury, until the autumn of 1792; about which time ſeveral were preſented: That ſome time after November, 1790, in the courſe of examining the proceedings of the late Board of Treaſury, and the modes of doing buſineſs practiſed by them, together with ſome other circumſtances falling within the knowledge of the accompting officers of the Treaſury, doubts were entertained at the Treaſury how far theſe warrants, and others of the ſame deſcription, conſtituted a good claim againſt the public; and in conſequence of the information, thus obtained, payments thereof were, from that time, ſuſpended. The committee have thought it expedient not to detail the particular circumſtances attending this deſcription of warrants, which cauſed the determination of the Treaſury officer to ſuſpend payment, and refer the Houſe to certain documents attending this report, for full information relative thereto. It appears, that the warrants preſented by the memorialiſts, for payment, had been previouſly preſented for payment at the Treaſury, by ſome other perſon, and that payment had been refuſed, but the preſentation acknowledged in the following words, written in red ink, on one of the warrants, "Preſented to the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the 26th of December, 1792, by Jaſper Mardock." It appears that the Secretary of the Treaſury refuſed to pay the warrants to the memorialiſts, who preſented them for that purpoſe, in the month of May laſt; and that he has been uniform in his refuſal from that time to the preſent. The committee are of opinion that the reaſons aſſigned by the Secretary of the Treaſury, for refuſing payment of the warrants, are fully ſufficient to juſtify his conduct; and that the Secretary of the Treaſury, and other officers of the Treaſury, merit applauſe for their conduct in the whole courſe of this tranſaction.

At the requeſt of the Secretary of the Treaſury, the committee have likewiſe proceeded to examine the charge made againſt him, relative to the purchaſe of the penſion of Baron de Glaubach, and are of opinion that it is wholly illiberal & groundleſs.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, January 6.

Arrived here yeſterday, the brigantine Sarah and Elizabeth, Edm. Luce, maſter, from Nantz, which place ſhe ſailed from the 22d October. Capt. Luce informs us, that on the day after he ſailed, he was brought too and boarded by an Algerine cruizer from Guernſy, and altho' he had no French goods, nor any French paſſengers on board, was detained ſeven hours, wantonly inſulted, and plundered of water, cabin ſtores and a number of valuable articles.

(The Engliſh, as a nation, particularly in their marine, pique themſelves much on their honor; and no doubt the officers of King's ſhips have every pretenſion to it—but their ſuffering part of the nation to act as a neſt of pirates, muſt be laid to their charge, and taken into the account. By this conduct they are laying up a ſtore of wrath in the minds of our ſeamen, which ſhould a rupture betwixt us unhappily take place, may be productive of bitter conſequences.)

On the 25th Oct. he ſaw a ſmall ſquadron of French ſhips of war cruizing off Uſhant. One of them, the Semilliante, boarded him, but did no more than examine his papers. The French officer informed Capt. Luce, that they had taken 4 Guernſey privateers, or rather pirates, and one Engliſh frigate. The latter had had a ſevere engagement with a French frigate, from which ſhe ſeparated in the night, and the day following fell in with this ſquadron, and after firing a few ſhot ſtruck her colours, being quite crippled in her engagement with the other frigate.

On the 5th Nov. ſpoke the ſhip Anne and Catherine of New York, in lat. 41, long. 14, bound home from Briſtol with a number of paſſengers. She was 14 days out all well.

On the 25th Dec. he ſpoke the Schr. Nancy of New York, in lat. 35, long. 68, four days out, bound to St. Bartholomews.

On Sunday the 30th, ſpoke the ſloop Garland, Capt. Garland, from New Caſtle, to Martinique, in lat. 33, long. 69, 3 days out. Capt. Garland generouſly ſpared part of his proviſions to Captain Luce, of which he began to feel the want.

On Friday the 3d inſt. ſpoke a ſloop belonging to Newport, bound from Point Peter, to Alexandria in long. 74, lat. 36 30, thirty days out.

The Sarah and Elizabeth was bound to Baltimore, but obliged by contrary winds to put into this port.

Yeſterday a ſloop outward bound, with a number of French paſſengers, men, women and children, was overſet in the Eaſt River, oppoſite Governor's Iſland, by running againſt another veſſel, and a negro boy drowned.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 18.

The committee from both houſes of the legiſlature appointed to make enquiry into a report that, a contagious fever was raging in this town, (as mentioned in our extract from the journal of the houſe of Commons) have reported, that they have made enquiry reſpecting the health of the place agreeable to the reſolves of both houſes, and find there is no ground for the report of ſuch a fever, or any infectious diſeaſe prevailing in this town.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 23.

DIED] On Monday laſt, at her plantation in Burke county, Mrs. MARY HALL, relict of the late Hon. Lyman Hall, Eſq.

—— On Thurſday laſt, Col. JAMES WILLIAMS, attorney at law.

PHILADELPHIA,
JANUARY 9.

This day the Comptroller-General of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, having been previouſly notified by the Serjeant at Arms, attended in the Hall of the Senate—when the Clerk of that honorable body read to him the articles of impeachment preferred againſt him, by the Houſe of Repreſentatives—the Comptroller requeſted a copy of the articles, & time to be allowed to make his reply—a copy was ordered to be delivered, and Wedneſday next aſſigned for him to give in his anſwer.

At an election of officers of the Pennſylvania Population Company, the 8th inſt. The following gentlemen were choſen:

Preſident—John Nicholſon.

Managers—Robert Morris, Aaron Burr, Dr. James Wilſon, Walter Stewart, Theophilus Cazenove, Dr. Wm. Smith.

Treaſurer—Tench Francis.

Carpenters Hall, in the Court of the United States Bank, Jan. 6.

At a meeting of the Society for the Relief of poor diſtreſſed Maſters of ſhips, their widows and children, it being their annual election to chuſe Managers and a Treaſurer, the following Members were choſen:

Managers—William Heyſham, Nathaniel Falconer, Sampſon Harvey, George Ord, Robert Bethell, John Woods, Charles Biddle, William Allibone, John Souder, John Lockton, Stephen Gerard, Nathaniel Gall.

Treaſurer—James King.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated December 3.

"We have been repeatedly alarmed by the cry of fire for theſe two months paſt. Theſe perſons who cauſed the late great and diſtreſſing fire, are to be tried on the 2d January next: They are two negro wenches, one 12 and the other 14 years old, and a negroe fellow, who has, ſince his infancy, been a perpetual peſt to the city, and who it is expected will at length meet his deſerts—the gallows."

The Directors of the manufacturing Society of the State of New-Jerſey, have publiſhed the ſcheme of a Lottery for raiſing the ſum of 39,000 dollars on 266,000 dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from the prizes. This Lottery conſiſts of 38,000 Tickets in which there are 14,539 prizes, and 23,461 blanks—being about one and an half blanks to a prize—Tickets at 7 dollars each—The high prizes are, one of 20,000—one of 10,000, Two of 5,000—five of 2,000—Ten of 1000, and Twenty of 500 dollars.

EXTRACT,

From the American Daily Advertiſer.

1. Is not corruption eſſentially interwoven in the dramatic compoſitions exhibited on the ſtage?

2. Muſt not the taſte of the majority of light and diſſipated minds be conſulted, in order to afford ſufficient allurements to ſuch, to frequent the pernicious amuſement?

3. Have the players in general, been conſidered as models of virtue?

4. Have not houſes of lewd reſort been continually multiplied around Theatres in every city?

5. If theſe things be ſo, is not a public Theatre a public nuiſance?

6. If this be the caſe, have the proprietors of the Theatres here a right to hold them as lawful property?

7. Did any law authoriſe the erection of theſe buildings, or rather is there not a law unrepealed which inflicts a fine of 200l. for ſuch conduct?

8. Were not the Directors and workmen liable to fines for working at the New Theatre on the Lord's day.

9. Has the Corporation of London ever permitted a Theatre within the city?

10. Did the Romans permit a ſtanding Theatre in the virtuous ages of the Republic; or was not Pompey the Great, the firſt who had influence enough to procure it in the very dotage of Republicaniſm at Rome?

Whoever will treat thoſe queſtions in a ſcientific or philoſophical manner, will be reſpectfully attended to by the friends to virtue, and the foes to the Theatre in this city or its vicinity.

A writer in a morning paper propoſes—"opening the Theatre, with a benefit for the forlorn children that were deprived of their parents by the yellow fever; were this to be done, and the ſooner the better, ſays he, the houſe would not fail of a bumper, in deſpight of the formidable anathemas that have been denounced by the contracted ſpirits of the enemies to this elegant as well as edifying ſpecies of entertainment.

From the General Advertiſer.

The November packet is arrived at Halifax, and has ſet ſail for England again. One important piece of intelligence brought by this veſſel, which bears the ſtamp of probability, and has not yet been communicated to the American public is, that a peace has been propoſed by the cabinet of St. James's, who feared a Revolution of the People, a deſcent from France, a National bankruptcy and the effect of the defection of Pruſſia and the United Netherlands.

This peace is to be ſettled upon the baſis of the ancient relations between France and England; but the United States are to be left without countenance from either party, no new advantage is to be granted to her commerce, and her means of aggrandizement are not to be aſſiſted.

To give ſucceſs to this negociation, the court of London has communicated confidentially to the Executive Council, an exact account of the tame conduct of the American government towards France, during the war. This communication has not had all the effect the Engliſh Miniſtry intended it to produce, to the diſadvantage of the American intereſt and character: France will never forget her elder ſiſter Republic, the country where Liberty had her birth; but the deluſion of People too frank and open to reſiſt the inſidious deſigns of her ſecret enemies ought to be no more, and it is time they ſhould ſhrink from the precipice on the brink of which they ſtand.

In the courſe of the Summer the Public were amuſed with articles of News *manufactured* at *New-York*—the mint is now removed to the Seat of Government—the Coin turned out then, proved baſe—time will try the qualities of that juſt minted.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

It is apparent that we are governed by mere habit in many things that ſeem to depend on the ſobereſt reaſon. An act to regulate prices would be deemed a piece of folly in the extreme. Every man has at his tongue's end, let articles regulate prices for themſelves—and he is ready to think he maintains a general principle which good ſenſe and experience have put their ſeal to. Tell the ſame man, that he is in the right, and that by the ſame juſt principle the Bakers ought not to be reſtricted in the aſſize of bread, nor the money lenders in the rate of intereſt, and that bread and money ought to have the market price, leave them free and they regulate themſelves better and more juſtly than you can do it by law: It is great luck if the advocate for a non-regulation of prices will hear you advance half as much as has been ſuggeſted in ſupport of his own doctrine, when it is to be applied to the articles of bread and money. It is ten to one he will interrupt you to exclaim, Sir, you would overturn ſociety—you are for ſtarving the poor by making bread ſo dear that they cannot procure it; you are fattening uſurers, thoſe vipers and drones in ſociety. After liſtening to this reply, which is certainly unanſwerable, I would adviſe him to walk off as faſt as he can, leſt a mob ſhould gather and pelt him as a monſter, who would have the poor bread eaters and money borrowers made into minced pies for the Bakers and Uſurers.

EXTRACT.

"*You tell me, our mutual friend is a warm democrat, this I ſhould have hoped and expected to hear, but as to his being buried in French politicks, if French politicks are the ſame in the United States, as in France and in the French Iſlands by report, I pity him, becauſe they can mean no more nor leſs than the French Mania; but this I cannot believe has ſeized my old friend; he has too much good ſenſe, and diſcernment, not to ſee and feel the difference between rational democracy, and wild ungovernable enthuſiaſm—between virtue and vice—You ſay our Government is good, and that our citizens are happy, they will continue ſo no longer than a virtuous democracy preſerves its juſt weight and influence in the Government. It ſeems as if there had been endeavours to ſap this main pillar of our conſtitution; may Heaven fruſtrate all ſuch ſacrilegious attempts; at the ſame time I would carefully guard againſt the infection of preſent French politicks, or French madneſs—Yet I am pleaſed that the plundered and diſtreſſed of that nation have found an aſylum and relief in our country, and the more, as the habitable globe beſide is ſhut againſt them.*"

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thurſday Jan. 9th. 1794.

A petition of a number of Germans ſettled in the State of Virginia, was read, praying that a ſufficient number of the Laws of the United States, may be printed in the German language—laid on the table.

Mr. Dearborn laid a motion on the table, whidh was ſeconded by Mr. Coffin, that a Committee be appointed to report on the expediency of erecting a lighthouſe on the iſland of Seguin in the mouth of Kennebeck river, in the diſtrict of Maine.

The petition of Thomas Kincaid was read, praying compenſation for the military ſervices of a man who had eloped from his employ; referred to the ſecretary of war.

A meſſage from the ſenate by Mr. Otis informed the houſe, that they have appointed a committee of enrolment on their part.

Mr. P. Muhlenberg of the committee on enrolled bills, reported the bill entitled "an act making an alteration in the flag of the United States," as truly enrolled.

The Speaker ſigned the ſame.

Mr. Harriſon preſented the petition of Lucy Clark, praying compenſation for ſervices performed by her huſband as an officer of artificers during the late war, read and referred to a ſelect committee.

On motion of Mr. Watts, the houſe took into conſideration the report of the ſelect committee to which was referred rhe report of the ſecretary of the treaſury on the petition of Comfort Sands and others. The report was read by the clerk, and referred to the committee of the whole houſe and made the order of the day for this day fortnight.

The houſe proceeded to conſider the amendment agreed to by the committee of the whole, to the bill for compleating and better ſupporting the military eſtabliſhment of the United States.

This amendment was, the clauſe propoſed by Mr. J. Wadſworth, making a proviſion of half pay, for the widows and orphans of the officers and ſoldiers—and was diſagreed to, by the houſe—this vote left the bill as it was originally brought in.

Mr. Beatty, after offering ſome remarks on the inadequacy of the preſent compenſation to the ſoldiery, and expreſſing his wiſh, that it ſhould be made at leaſt equal to the price of labor; moved the following in ſubſtance, That a ſection ſhould be added to the bill—which ſhould provide for a monthly additional allowance, to be reſerved for, and paid to the non-commiſſioned officers and privates, who ſhall hereafter enliſt and continue in the ſervice during the term of their enliſtment, to be paid to them, or to their legal repreſentatives.

Mr. J. Wadſworth moved to amend the motion by inſerting the word, *officers*, before the word "non commiſſioned officers."—Some objections being offered to this amendment, it was withdrawn.

On motion it was then voted that the bill with the amendments, be referred to a ſelect committee to conſiſt of five members.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Faction and ſedition diſgrace a free nation, ſays the Boſton Centinel. The INDEPENDENT Chronicle takes fire at this unprovoked inſult, and exclaims in a rage, DISGRACEFUL ſentiment!

According to the Chronicle therefore, the proper and creditable ſentiment is, that Faction and Sedition do NOT diſgrace a free nation.

This day is publiſhed,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, MARKET-STREET,

(Price a quarter dollar)

A ſhort account of ALGIER'S,

Containing a deſcription of the climate of that country—of the manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants, and of their ſeveral wars againſt Spain, France, England, Holland, Venice, and other powers of Europe, from the uſurpation of Barbaroſſa and the invaſion of the Emperor Charles V. to the preſent time; with a conciſe view of the origin of the rupture between ALGIERS and the UNITED STATES.

Jan. 9. dif.

Important Intelligence.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this City, dated 24th of October 1793.

"CITIZEN AND FRIEND,

"The French have retaken that very important City, LYONS; which gives them poſſeſſion of the river Rhone, which enables them to tranſport their armies 300 miles by water. The National Convention has ſince from policy, paſſed ſundry decrees reſpecting Lyons, which are as follows—The town ſhall be deſtroyed, and the name of Lyons ſhall be effaced from the liſts of the towns of the Republic—The property of the rich inhabitants ſhall be confiſcated for the benefit of the Republic—And, upon its ruins ſhall be raiſed a column, to atteſt to poſterity, the crimes and puniſhment of the Royaliſts of that City, with this inſcription:—

"*LYONS warred againſt LIBERTY—*

"*LYONS—is no more.——*

"*The eighteenth Day of the firſt Month,*

"*Second Year of the Republic,*

"*One and Indiviſible.*"

"The French in Flanders have obliged the Combined Armies under the command of Prince Cobourg and Gen. Clairfait to raiſe the ſiege of Maubeuge, and recroſs the river Sambre. The army under Cobourg was about 80,000 men, of which it is ſaid he only loſt 3000 men in his retreat: the number of Clairfait's army is not exactly known, but it is ſaid, between 30 and 40,000 men, of which he loſt a much more conſiderable number than Cobourg—This retreat is thought to be a greater diſadvantage to the combined armies than theirs' from Dunkirk. But the French in conſequence of withdrawing a number of their beſt men from the army againſt the King of Pruſſia, to aſſiſt Maubeuge, have had the lives of Weiſſemberg forced, and loſt 30 pieces of cannon; but the ſituation of the country is ſuch, that it is thought the armies muſt withdraw themſelves in winter.

"The National Convention have paſſed ſundry decrees againſt *England alone*, in conſequence it is ſaid of the Engliſh who took Toulon, putting to death Beauvas Precieu the repreſentative of the people who was in the town when it ſurrendered, they are about to the following purport; All the ſubjects of the King of Great Britain (children excepted) ſhall be immediately (the 6th inſt.) arreſted, and ſeals put upon their papers, and the property of thoſe ſubjects of Great Britain, who are abſent ſhall be ſeized and confiſcated for the benefit of the Republic.

"It is with regret that I have to ſay, the Queen of France is no more, ſhe ſuffered under the axe of the Guillotine on Wedneſday the 16th inſt. after having been condemned on the preceding day by the Revolutionary Tribunal, as guilty of having been acceſſary to, and having co operated againſt the Liberties of France."

☞ The obſervation aſcribed to *Mr. S. Smith*, in the ſketch of the Debate on the bill making alterations in the flag of the United States, the 7th inſtant—we are informed was not made by that gentleman.

Inſurance Company.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Inſurance Company of North America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (for the laſt ſix months) of SIX PER CENT, on the amount of the firſt and ſecond inſtalments; and of one per cent per month on the ſums paid in anticipation of the third inſtalment, calculating from the firſt day of the month following that, in which thoſe payments were made. The dividend will be paid to the Stockholders, or their repreſentatives, at the company's office, No. 119 ſouth Front-ſtreet, at any time after the 13th inſtant.

By order of the Directors.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

Jan. 9. w&ſ 1m.

Treaſury Department,

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 6th of February next inclusive, for the ſupply of all Rations which may be required during the preſent year, at the ſeveral places of rendezvous hereafter mentioned, for the Recruiting Service, viz.

At New-Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey;
At Philadelphia,
At Lancaſter,
At Reading,
} in Pennſylvania.

The rations to be furniſhed are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt
Two quarts of vinegar
Two pounds of ſoap
One pound of candles
} per 100 rations.

Jan. 9.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undernamed committee, appointed by "THE SOCIETY for the INSTITUTION and SUPPORT of FIRST-DAY or SUNDAY SCHOOLS in the city of Philadelphia and the district of Southwark and the Northern Liberties," to solicit further subscriptions for the support of the schools which the said society have established, take the liberty to represent to their fellow citizens—

That, although the schools were suspended during the period of the late awful calamity with which our city and suburbs have been afflicted, they are now again opened for the free admission and education of poor children.

That, the necessity and reasons for the establishment of these schools are increased, from the circumstance of the late distress having left a number of Orphans destitute of all the means of education, save what the hand of benevolence may administer.

That, former experience has, most pleasingly, verified the fondest hopes of the friends of this institution, with regard to the progress and advancement of the children, who have heretofore been under its care, in the useful branches of education which it has afforded. Referring to this fact, and to the address to the public, on this subject, published in the newspapers of this city in the third month last, when about eight hundred and twenty children of both sexes had partaken of the benefits afforded by the society, and about three hundred and twenty more were then actually receiving instruction in their schools, it now only remains to be observed, that the funds of the society are greatly insufficient to carry on their benevolent designs; and that the committee formerly appointed to solicit subscriptions, conceived it necessary to decline their applications to their fellow-citizens for their assistance in favor of these schools; in order that there might be no interruption from them to the solicitations then made in behalf of their unfortunate brethren from Cape-Francois.

The public aid is now therefore earnestly solicited to support a charitable establishment, calculated upon the principles of public and private good. The annual subscription for a member is but One Dollar; and it is presumed that so small a sum per annum cannot be better disposed of, by those who can afford it, than by bestowing it as the price of the diffusion of useful knowledge among the poor and friendless.

Subscriptions and donations will be gratefully received by the undernamed committee on behalf of the society:

Peter Thompson,	Ebenezer Large,
Thomas P. Cope,	Jacob Cauffman,
Joseph Price,	James Todd,
Edward Pole,	Joseph James,
James Hardie,	Jonathan Penrose,
William Innis,	George Meade,
Benjamin Say,	John Perot,
Nathaniel Falconer,	John M'Cree,
Francis Bailey,	Robert Ralston,
Jesse Sharpless,	Thomas Armat,
Samuel Scotten,	George Williams,
Peter Barker.	

Jan. 1.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR the benefit of those who may be concerned it may not be improper to notice, that the United States, by their Act of the 12th of February 1793, ordered that all Claims of the description therein mentioned, and which originated previous to the 4th of March 1789: be presented at the Treasury on or before the first day of May 1794, otherwise they will "for ever thereafter, be barred, and excluded from settlement or allowance." And as there may be several Creditors of the United States, holding Certificates or other Securities, which form a part of the Domestic Debt, and who wish to subscribe to the Loan, they are reminded that the term for receiving subscriptions at the Treasury, is by the Act of the United States, passed the second of March last, extended to the last day of June, 1794.

The following is an extract from the Act of Limitation above referred to:

SECTION I. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled—That all claims upon the United States, for Services or Supplies, or for other cause, matter or thing, furnished or done, previous to the 4th day of March 1789, whether founded upon Certificates, or other written documents from Public Officers or otherwise, which have not already been barred by any Act of Limitation, and which shall not be presented at the Treasury before the first day of May 1794, shall for ever after be barred and prescribed from settlement or allowance: Provided, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to affect Loan-Office Certificates, Certificates of Final Settlements, Indents of Interest, Balances entered in the books of the register of the treasury commonly called registered certificates, loans of monies obtained in foreign countries, or certificates issued pursuant to the Act, intitled "An Act, making provision for the Debt of the United States.

To be Sold,

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The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now presented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect state, some account of the reason of that imperfection should be given. On the 8th of September last, the Publisher had the misfortune of having his Printing-Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials destroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the present volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a supply of these could not be immediately obtained, he was under the necessity of publishing the volume without the TABLES; but hopes he shall be able to publish them with the next volume which is now in considerable forwardness.

The Publisher embraces this opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the same time he takes the liberty of representing to such of the subscribers as are in arrears, the indispensible necessity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as possible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the subscribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and several volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different stages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of these trifles UNPAID lays the Publisher under very serious embarrassment, and deprives him of the use of many Thousands of Dollars which at this time would be of very essential service. For these reasons the Publisher finds himself under the necessity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to those who take and pay to the time of publication.

December 16. 2awtIJ.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW-JERSEY, Sussex County, ss. } BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, issued out of the High Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, at the suit of William Shipley against John Ming and others; I shall expose to sale at Public Vendue, on the sixth day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and Five in the Afternoon of the same day, on the Premises, the following described Tract of Land, with its appurtenances, situate in the Township of Oxford and County of Sussex, beginning at a Chesnut Oak Tree, corner of Daniel Cox's land, and standing in the line of a former survey made to Thomas Stevenson, being marked with the letter B. and thence extending along Cox's line (first) south fifty degrees west fifty-five chains and seventy-five links to a Black Oak Tree corner of Joseph Shippen's land (second) south nine degrees and fifteen minutes, west ninety chains and sixty five links to a forked White Oak Tree, marked with the letters B and B another of the said Shippen's corners (third) thence north eighty degrees, east one hundred and forty-five chains, to a post on the southerly side of Paquarrite-River, being also a corner of John Reading's land (fourth) thence north thirty-nine degrees west, one hundred and thirty-two chains to the place of beginning, containing nine hundred and thirty acres with the usual allowance for roads and high ways—The same Premises are within eight miles of the River Delaware, and there is thereon a convenient Grist Mill with two pair of Stones—a Saw Mill in good repair, with a sufficient stream of water for their use—a Dwelling House, Store House, and several small buildings.

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Dated 22d day of July, 1793.

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Dec. 16. mw&ft3. 1J

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